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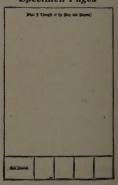
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THE THEATRE MAGAZINE CO. 26 WESTSSEST. N.Y.



Edited by ARTHUR HORNBLOW

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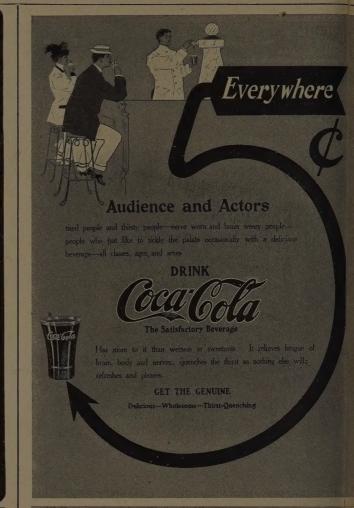
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THE THEATRE

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MR. ROBERT MANTELL AS JULIUS CAESAR



SHOW GIRLS IN "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" AT THE NEW CIRCLE THEATRE

LYRIC. "THE WOLF." Melodrama in three acts by Eugene Walter. Produced April 27 with this cast:

Mr. Walter's second play, "The Wolf," if it were the first play of any other author, would establish the skill and promise of that author. The play is not wholly satisfactory, but it does demon-

strate a thoughtful and a somewhat independent or self-reliant craftsmanship. The story of the play is, to a large extent, conventional, but Mr. Walter's technical handling of it is replete with resources that come from a very thorough knowledge of the details of playwriting. He has freedom in his art. One must understand the art and its conventionalities in order to avoid the small conventionalities of technique. And yet, while exercising an independence of familiar devices, he falls, at other times, into the very abyss of theatricalism. In taking up the study of the art of playwriting, one of the first ideas that he adopted probably was that nothing is dramatic unless it is highly dramatic, in the sense of being thrilling or sensational. Consequently, he attached more importance to the closing scene in the play than anything else in it.

This scene is a fight to the death in the dark. A French-Canadian is in love with a girl, a simple creature of the woods in the Hudson Bay country, who is being pursued by a villain, who has persuaded her father to let him take her to New York and place her in the care of his old mother in order to have her reared away from temptation. His design, of course, is plain, for the mother was a myth. The French-Canadian lover, unable to prevent the consummation of this scheme other-

wise, flees with the girl who has consented to marry him. At dusk they reach the river. The Canadian sends her off with two of his companions to prepare to embark in the canoe which has been brought along. He remains to meet his enemy who is on his trail. The shadows deepen into darkness. A form is dimly seen coming down the path on the hillside. A flash leaps out of the rifle in the hands of the pursuer. The rifle's aim seems to be true, for the man falls and the villain descends and bends over the faller

form. Then begins the struggle in the dark; now one form and then the other is seen lifted in the air. All is silence except for the impact of falls over logs and through the brush, up and down, it goes, until the final thuc is heard. Who has been the victor Our friend, the Canadian, or our common enemy? The victor stoops and passes his hand over the face of the prostrate figure. Presently he lights a match, and we see that the live man is our true lover.

This is highly dramatic, in its way but here was a fight to the death that should have taken place in broad daylight, ten minutes after the curtain rose. The villain had ruined the sister of the noble Canadian and was marked for death in any event. There are too many things about the action or story to which the audience does not consent. They may not be wholly improbable, but they are plainly as they are for mechanical purposes only.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr Walter is not blindly following some story that he has chanced across. He has his philosophy of life in view The title, "The Wolf," indicates that The Wolf is an inhabitant of these woods and belongs to the locality of the action and the meaning of the story. Mr. Walter's aim was to give the play all possible local color, and as much significance in character a possible. He did nothing at hap



MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

English actress, who has been playing Portia in London to the Shylock
of Beerbohm Tree, and engaged by Charles Frohman to support
Joseph Coyne in "The Mollusc" next season

hazard, but he has so overloaded the play with mere character, perverse character, unsympathetic character, that the action, in its entirety, does not grip us. The girl's father is a morose fool, hating his daughter because her mother had run away with another man, and believing that the daughter is innately depraved. The play was well acted, and many of the scenes were, in themselves, capital; but no audience will he satisfied that the action is not kept in solution for three acts by artificial means. Sometimes a difficulty in the construction and scheme of a play may lie in one fault of omission or commission. May it not be, in this case, that it is wholly unnecessary that the villain should have ruined the sister of the French-Canadian? There is another French-Canadian in the action who was in love with this sister, and who intended to kill the man who ruined her. There are oo many motives for this killing, and too many men on the ob. Mr. Walter could probably redeem this play by revising it.

BIJOU. "PAPA LEBONNARD." Play by Jean Aicard. Adapted by . A. De Lima, Ida Merlyn and Kate Jordan. Produced April 28 with this cast:

'apa Lebonnard. ...Henry E. Dixey
ofia, his wife. ...Helen Tracy
canne ...Marie Nordstrom
Domestic. ...Pauline Duffield
Robert ...James Spottswood

It is generally agreed among those who witnessed Novelli's ecent exhibition here of himself, of foreign ideas, and of oreign methods, that he distinguished himself most in the erformance of an eccentric character part in "Papa Lebonard," translated and adapted from the French of Aicard. This play has been translated into English through the ombined efforts of Iva Merlin and C. Aidilma, and adapted and arranged by Kate Jordan, and in it Mr. Henry Dixey ecently sought the benediction of this public.

His performance is excellent, for he is skilled in his art nd possesses that geniality of disposition and manners so dispensable to comedy; but, after all, is comedy at all ossible in a play in which the all-prevailing theme is illeitimacy of birth? Can a husband who has been living with is wife for twenty years after his discovery of her infidelity, oncealing even from her his knowledge of the fact that the cond child of their marriage is not his, disport himself terrily? Are his amiable eccentricities subject to our irth? Possibly in Italy, but in this country when the basard enters L. U. E. Cupid takes flight, on fluttering wings, trough the window, and comedy hastens out R. U. E.

It is hopeless, Mr. Dixey. The customs, the circumances, the characters, the manners, the philosophy of the ay are all foreign to America. The man who wrote this ay had a theme upon which he had convictions, and he rote with a purpose. What does he seek to demonstrate? e wants to prove that illegitimacy should not disqualify one

cially, that society and all people born under the sanction of e law are hypocrites in that plainly the only sin in the matter is being found out. What else is the idea? What is the story? Papa Lebonnard is devoted to his daughter, the older child, ho is of a loving and gentle nature. His son manifests less fection for him. The mother is ambitious socially, and arranges r the marriage of the daughter with the son of a nobleman. A ung doctor whom she loves seeks her hand, but confesses to spa Lebonnard that he is an illegitimate child. Papa Lebonnard not surprised; he knows the history of this amiable young man d would welcome him as a son-in-law. The son is engaged to e daughter of a Marquis. Lebonnard and his daughter are cononted with the violent opposition of others concerned in this mily affair. The son's engagement will be broken off by the istocratic girl, if the plans of Lebonnard and his daughter are rried out. The old man is compelled to denounce his son and veal to him his shameful origin. The Marquis, however, aightens matters out and brings peace and happiness, having



MARGARET DALE
Who plays the rôle of Bessie Brayton in "Father and the Boys"

reconciled his daughter to the circumstances, and so the two illegitimates are rewarded with the desire of their hearts, the chief prize in life. Their right to happiness is demonstrated. It seems that the father of Lebonnard's son had been the bosom friend of the Marquis, and had redeemed his fault by dying on the field of battle in his country's cause, all of which, perhaps, is very elevating, ennobling and philosophical.

KNICKERBOCKER, "THE YANKEE PRINCE." Musical play by George M. Cohan. Produced April 20 with this cast:

Franklyn FieldingJerry J. Cohan	Mı
Percy SpringerGeo. M. Cohan	Ev
Whiteside Webster Jack Gardner	Lil
Earl of Weymouth Frank Hollins	Ge
Steve DalyTom Lewis	De
John FaganSam. J. Ryan	W
DeVrieJ. Jiquel Lanoe	Po
Duke of Dollsford Rob't Emmett Lennon	Bu

Mrs. FieldingHelen F. Coha	
Evelyn FieldingJosephine Coha	
Lillian LloydEstelle Wentwort	
Gertrude SpivansStella Hammerstei	
Detective, GuardWilliam Leyl	
Waiter, Bobby Donald Cris	
PolicemanArthur Eng	ė1
Butler	S

Mr. Cohan has often exhibited tendencies on the stage toward a kind of vulgarity that is intolerable there, but he has kept "The Yankee Prince" measurably free from certain objectionable forms of it. In many of his plays, however successful they may have

been, we have been unable to note any true originality except in those details that belong to stageland, but this piece marks a development in the right direction. That he has individuality, and is capable, is not questioned. His art is becoming firmer in its touch. A man who can give novelty to a modern comic opera by introducing into that highly artificial form his observations of the life about him is clear-headed, and should write on a higher plane than he has been writing.

His characters in this opera are not drawn from the traditions of the stage, and they contain no hint or suggestion from recent

acters, Mr. Cohan has introduced a few types that are as true is spirit and form as could be had in any comedy of consistency and truth. Tom Lewis as Steve Daly, the manager of a prize fighte coming in contact with aristocratic people, gives a performant that evokes constant laughter. Fortunately, the vulgarity of the piece is considerably relieved by some incidental display made necessary by the locality of the scenes and the atmosphere necessary to the truth of the representation. For example, ladies a seen passing into the castle to be presented at court. A procession of handsome girls, American heiresses looking for a title, make



Sofia (Helen Tracy)

Papa Lebonnard (Henry E. Dixey)

Robert (
Act III. Papa Lebonnard: "I thought Blanche loved you, Robert"

SCENE IN JEAN AICARD'S PLAY, "PAPA LEBONNARD," RECENTLY PRESENTED AT THE BIJOU THEATRE

plays. They are sometimes a little forced, and are placed in impossible situations, but all within the license of comic opera. The story is not altogether fantastic, as the title might indicate, and there is a good deal of truth and significance in the incidents. The term Yankee Prince comes simply from an incidental reference to the honest American lover who finally wins the rich American girl after her father has bartered her away to an English Earl. The satire is not particularly biting, for it is too much interrupted by the diversions of song and dance. An Englishman would not accept it as pertinent, for his amazed attention would be absorbed by the vulgarities of the Americans, which are amusing enough to a miscellaneous American audience, but would be incomprehensible to an Englishman. It matters not how silly the English Earl is made there would still remain about him the reality of refinement. However, the incidents and the characters are close to life and indicate observation at first hand.

There are two songs and dances done by Mr. Cohan and his sister Josephine, which are exceedingly clever. His sister is attractive, unaffected, animated, agile, artistic. Among the char-

a brave show, the long, sweeping train of each girl being heldup by an attending page. It is a beautiful bit of brocaded piffle, ut it is not vulgar.

GARDEN. "The Luck of Macgregor." Play in four acts by Edv Vroom. Produced April 20 with this cast:

Larry MacgregorMr.	Vroom
Colonel Stedman	Norman
LieutColonel JohnsonWilliam	
Lieutenant BarkerWm. F.	
Sergeant BruceHenry	
WatsonFrederic	
ClinckerIra T	. Moore

Evans
Tacob Van Benchoten, Harry G. Harry
Jim MacgregorE. B. Hile
Perkins
Gen'l Anthony WayneJohn Mya
Janet Macphee Margaret Sire
Margaret Bruce Katherine Muin

In "The Luck of Macgregor," a play written by himself, leadward Vroom has demonstrated anew his possession of "I high qualities as an actor and a stage manager. With a proceed repertory of old and new plays of a high character, he could make play his activities to the very great advantages of our stage. He has ideals, energy and courage. It is not necessarily true that is undertaking too much when one writes his own play, produce it, rehearses the actors, stage manages every detail, and acts by principal part in the play himself. He may do it once, and ith

remely hazardous. We do not assume that Mr. Vroom does inend to supply himself with his own plays. We are merely calling ttention to the multiplied danger of failure in the single case in point. Infatuation with one's own play easily leads to the loss of

he sense of proportion. Authorship, cting and stage management often fall nto conflict. They should go together and in hand, but they do not always do o, and the best results are obtained when he three elements of creation are kept istinct in different personalities. Of the free creative or producing factors the uthor is usually, it may fairly be said, he closer to nature.

In "The Luck of Macgregor," it is lain that the author was dominated by is other two personalities as actor and age manager. The result is that the is mechanical. There is much reditable constructive skill in it. It is ot amateurish by any means, but it is a lay of conventionalities which the actoruthor can by no possibility avoid, howver sincere he may think himself to be the writing; and it has opportunities or "acting," which another author aplying himself solely to his part of the ork would not have provided. Hiding closets, fighting duels, losing plans and apers, being falsely accused of treason, illing in love with a woman on sight, nd being willing to sacrifice one's life ithout any cause that common sense ommends are purely theatrical means or momentary effect. The effects are here but the causes are not. There is

onstant bustle and animation. People are in a state of exciteent or emotion in which the audience has small part, or no part all. The characters enjoy themselves and communicate none that enjoyment to the audience: For the most part, the action comes subjective, and not objective, in the sense of reaching e minds and hearts of the spectators. There are too many imobabilities in the action. An analysis of the play is not required. he play is not discreditable; it is simply ineffective, insufficiently orked out as to motive and circumstance; and the fact that it was competently acted throughout and stage-managed with the finest skill with no proportionate result, disposes of its availability.

It is commonly said that Revolutionary plays do not succeed, and the superstition has arisen that they cannot succeed. It is

even urged that we are no longer patriotic, a statement that is as absurd as it is illogical, being founded on a false syllogism. If Revolutionary plays fail it is because they are not good plays. The people who carried through our Revolution were human beings, and they participated in the comedies and tragedies of actual life just as people of all periods do. If they cease to be human when a dramatist puts them on the stage, it is not because we have come to dislike the continental uniform, or because we regard the cocked hat as absurd, and not even picturesque. A man in a cocked hat, in point of fact, can more naturally do more romantic things, and in a more dramatic way, than the man in a derby. It depends upon circumstances whether he shall wear a silk hat or a sombrero. Costume may be an essential accident, and it is an absurd explanation of the failure of Revolutionary plays to suggest for one moment that costume has anything to do with it. That, at this moment, we should be as interested in the political development of any past period, when vital questions were in solution, as were the participants in the struggle, does not stand to reason. No one is the less patriotic because he doesn't have exactly the same emotions or exactly the same point of

view about anything. It is impossible to recreate in audiences of another generation the same state of mind in which were the participants in the settling of an issue that was disposed of by the participants in the struggle of a past generation.

NEW CIRCLE. "The Merry-go-round." Book by Edgar Smith. Music by Gus Edwards. Lyrics by Paul West. Produced April 25 with this cast:

(Continued on page vi)



THOMAS ACHELIS
Young Yale student who recently made a hit in the title rôle
"Revizor," a farce, produced at the Waldorf-Astoria by the
Yale University Dramatic Association, and engaged by Daniel Frohman for next season.



THE DUTCH BALLET IN "THE FLOWER OF THE RANCH," PRESENTED RECENTLY AT THE MAJESTIC THEATRE









TYPES OF INDIANS SEEN RECENTLY IN SPECTACULAR STAGE PRODUCTIONS

The Red Man-on and off the Stage

To one who knows the pure-blooded red man as he may still be seen on the Government Reservations—savage, scarcely tamed by his slight contact with civilization, restless, crafty, ever ready for mischief—there can be no more striking contrast than with the poor Indian as we see him in the East, usually playing the rôle of supernumerary in the unnatural environment of the theatre, a voluntary actor in the tragedy of his own existence. Colonel Cody ("Buffalo Bill") was the first to utilize the picturesque red man for show

to utilize the picturesque red man for show purposes, and these Indians have, indeed, proven a potent attraction, furnishing interesting stage studies of the real redskin, and also realistic local color for elaborate pictures of Indian life in the past. We have recently seen the Indians utilized in the big spectacles at the New York Hippodrome, where they also met with great success. The Indian himself has taken very kindly to the stage. He receives eight dollars a week and his board, besides transportation, and, compared with the life he has been ac-

compared with the life he has been accustomed to on the Reservations, the stage career is a vision of Paradise.

One of the most interesting members of the Buffalo Bill troupe of Indians is "Lone Bear," a tall, healthy, splendid creature with the musical Indian name of "Matonwanjila." He is a type of the Indian tamed by intimate association with the better class of white man, and by travel and education. He has traveled extensively in Europe with the show, and speaks, reads, and writes English with considerable fluency. He has been with the troupe ever since he was fourteen years of age, and looks forward to nothing else. He comes from the Sioux Nation on the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota—pronounced "Lakota" by the Indians—where he has the distinction of having

BLACK HORN

At the Hippodrome

been Chief of the Indian Police, a position held in high hond. His life of assured comfort as a member of the well-cared-froupe, his restricted excitement as he dashes into the arena dring the performance of the show, his education in the pleasures the white man, have all served to wean him away from the wifree life of his ancestors. The tales of warlike deeds make got stories to listen to, but not for him to emulate. He is suprementationally assured of paternal care. He make good money as an actor. He is married, and his wife lives whim in the show. What more could an Indian ask? As to whether he has evolved or retrograded under this environment would ean interesting question for some psychologist.

The Hippodrome had forty-five Indian actors in its play, "Pneer Days," each and all true men of the West—the "real thin in fact. But so much cannot be said of the "Round Up," for that play, although they gave us redskins in force and in plenthey were veritable "red skins" since, as someone behind the scent remarked, with a twinkling eye, "they are better actors than the are Indians, as there isn't a genuine Indian among them!"

Louise D. Mitchell



THE HIPPODROME INDIANS
Enjoying the sights of New York at the expense of the management

Scenes in "A Gay Musician" at Wallack's Theatre





WALTER PERCIVAL AND AMELIA STONE

AMELIA STONE, WALTER PERCIVAL AND OLGA VON HATZFELD



THE TEA SONG IN "A GAY MUSICIAN"

Byron DAVID WARFIELD
As the Music Master

The Original Music Master

"David Warfield in 'The Music Master.' I understand from friends that he modeled his conception of the 'master' after me. I have not gone to see the play because I am told that in it the 'master' suffers much, and I don't want to see on the stage what I have experienced in real life. When you have had the real thing, you don't enjoy the imitation."

There's something tragic about all the "masters." They have all suffered, been misunderstood and a bused by the world. It was Karl Feininger, the living counterpart of the famous character created by David Warfield, or

rather the character created by David Warfield is the living counterpart of Karl Feininger, who had been speaking.

Karl Feininger, the real "music master," is known in Berlin, London and Boston equally as well as he is in New York City. He was intimately acquainted with Grieg, and he has been the roommate of Wilhelmj. He is composer of thirty-eight orches-

tral pieces, without counting some pieces he has written for the piano and violin, and also some songs. Under his baton the Philharmonic Orchestra has given a program composed entirely of his own works.

The "music master" made his first appearance as a violinist when he was but fourteen years of age. After having studied in the Leipsic Conservatory, he started for America. He reached here in 1864, while the nation was torn by civil strife, and he hurried to the front, giving up for the time being his beloved violin and all ideas of a professional career.

Mr. Feininger showed me a picture of himself taken at that time. Except for the expression of the eyes, it was difficult to believe that it was the same man. The eyes are just as intense today as they were fifty years ago, only softer. Could that impetuous, blackhaired youth in military uniform, and this bland white-haired old "music master" be the same?

"I am a soldier by nature," he commented as though to settle the doubts he saw arising in my mind, "and I am interested in everything that concerns the Grand Army. I have all the weak-

nesses of Grand Army men, too, and I can tell as big stories as any of them."

It is as a performer on the violin that the "music master" excels. He made his début in the United States in 1867, and he has since played in all the capitals of Europe. When I called upon him at his comfortable little home, to see and hear him play, I was received by his good wife. The "music master" willingly consented to play for me.

There was nothing freakish either in his selection of pieces or in his renditions. His face would become illumined at times, and the little look that he would occasionally hazard at me meant, "I

will move you when the time comes — you will not be able to resist my art."

The "music master" showed me a letter written to him by Franz Liszt. It was dated Weimar, 1871. "Very honored sir," it ran, "your symphonic poem from beginning to end shows an extraordinary power and richness of thought. Not less elevating therein is the musical knowledge and ability to do, in the logical order of entirety and instrumental effects; . . . highly remarkable music poem." The letter concludes with, "Receive herewith, very honored sir, the straightforward expression of my earnest recognition and esteem."



DAVID WARFIELD As the Music Master

"Music will eventually become a dictionary of gestures, and I am especially referring to piano music." Mr. Feininge showed me nineteen charts he has had drawn to illustrate how the fingers, when placed in certain positions over the keyboard are bound to produce certain inevitable musical effects. "Musi should be the destiny of every one, and not the result of so-called

temperament or accident.

"As taught now, music becomes form of hysteria. The teacher is un concerned about causes. Practice practice, practice is the one thing th modern pupil is urged to do. My pur pose is to simplify teaching, by making the scholar feel and understand the universal series of scientific causes that underlie all musical effects.

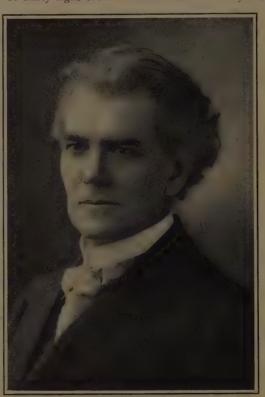
"Why should music as a reproductive art have no precise constructive side? Modern music is emotionall explosive. It is topical in theme, an for the most part it is simply an aggregation of felicitous mood picture. When a person says Paderewski play from his soul, I inquire, if he play only from his soul, and does not exercise his memory, is not his playing purely mechanical and unintellectuathing?

"As a matter of fact both Paderewsl and Rubinstein, the two greatest plainsts who ever lived, while playing well never themselves stirred by their own performances. They were intensed absorbed in producing certain emittional effects, through their mastery the musical art."

The manner of the "music master is that of the true genius. He is simple and almost childlike. For many years he has been working on a psycho-musical system teaching.

The tragic part of Karl Feininger's serious undertaking is the it is written in a style that is barbarous. In fact, his manuscripare one series of word building, vast pyramids of musical aphilosophical words that defy all understanding. In his latted days this old soldier-musician has stumbled upon the German philosophers, and he has been unable to resist the fascination their obscure literary expression. Like Kant, his master, he word not call a spade for anything.

Francis Oppenheimer.



Otto Sarony Co. KARL FEININGER

The original of the Music Master, the role created on the stage by David Warfield

Emmy Destinn Coming to America

T is now definitely settled that Fraulein Emmy Destinn, the well-known Bayreuth singer, whose voice Miss May Irwin, on her return from Europe recently, described enthusiastically

as the most beautiful she had ever listened to, will come to America this coming season, and will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sooner or later, American dollars prove a magnet which draws with irresistible force to these shores the great foreign artists of the musical and dramatic world. When glowing reports of the genius and triumphs of artistic stars are wafted across the ocean, the music lovers of this country need only possess their souls in patience for a time. They know that it will not be long before the songbirds are lured into the net so temptingly spread for them here.

It has become somewhat the fashion to decry Bayreuth and its festivals. Without discussing their merits or demerits, it must be conceded that, at least, they have served as a medium to introduce to the musical world some of the greatest artists who have ever trod the operatic stage. It was in the fateful words and haunting tones of Erda that Schumann-Heink's noble voice and art first became known to the Americans who flocked to the old Bavarian town to hear "Rheingold" and "Siegfried." It was as Floss-

hilde of the Rhine Daughters at Bayreuth that Olive Fremstad won her first laurels. It was Bayreuth that first presented one of Bavaria's sons, Alois Burgstaller, whose singing of Siegfried in 1896 gained for him international fame. Bayreuth festivals have been sponsors for many young singers, and the stamp of approval

MME. ADRIENNE OSBORNE-KRAUS
As Carmen



Bohemian soprano who has become famous at Bayreuth and who will make her first appearance in America in the Metropolitan Opera House next Fall

from Bayreuth audiences has led more than one American impresario to offer a contract on the spot. Among operatic artists, familiar to the American public, who have gained wide fame through Bayreuth appearances, are Lilli Lehmann, Amalie Materna, Ernest van Dyck, Emil Scaria, Hermann Winkelmann, Rosa Sucher, Theodor Reichmann, Andreas Dippel, Marie Brema, Anton van Rooy, Ernst Kraus, Hans Breuer, Marion Weed, and many

Five years ago, when Fräulein Emmy Destinn, dramatic soprano of the Berlin Royal Opera House, appeared at the Bayreuth Festival as Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," her voice and personality created a sensation, and it was predicted that an

American début would not be far distant. However, Berlin has been loath to loose its hold upon one of its chief favorites, and only lately has it been possible to bring the matter to a consummation by a contract which secures Mme. Destinn for three seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning next fall.

A Bohemian by birth and of peasant ancestry, Emmy Destinn has within herself the essentials to success. During the eight years of her engagement at the Berlin Royal Opera, she has steadily forged ahead, until she now stands in the front rank of dramatic sopranos in Europe. Her own name is so difficult to pronounce that for stage use she took her teacher's name. Her principal rôles are Senta, Carmen, in which she is said to rival Calvé, Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Nedda in "Pagliacci," and Valentine in "The Huguenots." She also made a decided success at Covent Garden last season in the title rôle of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly."

Emmy Destinn is a paradoxical artist. Although still quite young (she is twenty-eight), she has the insight of

mature years. She is a large, coarse-looking woman, yet handsome. Although of the earthy type in appearance, it is the mystical and the occult that appeal most strongly to her. Perhaps this is the reason why she is so great in the rôle of Senta, that maiden whose love for the mysterious voyager, laden with the

sorrow of centuries of weary wandering, led her to follow him to her doom.

Her voice is big in volume and range, full of sensuous charm, and her tones glow with the ever-changing color of musical feeling. She has great magnetism, and the power to thrill by her impassioned acting. In short, Emmy Destinn is a remarkable artist. She is gifted not only as a singer and an actress, but also along literary lines. A book of poems in German, which she has published, is called "Sturm und Ruhe" (Storm and Rest).



DR. FELIX VON KRAUS



FRAU ELLEN GULBRANSEN Who sang in "Parsifal" at Bayreuth

Many of her verses are stamped with the same spirit of vague melancholy and indefinable vearning that is felt in her dramatic portrayals, and that lends a peculiar charm to her impersonations.

Other artists who are prime favorites at Bayreuth, and whose fame has preceded them here, have not vet visited America, although they are quite likely to be heard here sooner or later. They are Ellen Gulbransen of Christiania, Dr. Felix von Kraus and his wife, Adrienne Osborne-

Ellen Science, and later from King Oscar the gold medal for Letters

Kraus, of Leipsic, and Marie Wittich of Gulbransen is a Scandinavian to whom has fallen the honor of decorations from two crowned heads for her unusual abilities. After her appearance as Brünnhilde in 1891, she received from King Christian the gold medal for Art and

is a Swedish officer, and her home is in Christiania. It was for Mme. Gulbransen that August Enna composed his opera, "Cleopatra," the title rôle of which she created at Copen-She toured in concert with Edvard Grieg, and introduced many of his songs. At Bayreuth Mme. Gulbransen has sung Brünnhilde and Kundry. Her voice is a splendid dramatic organ, and her histrionic talents are ad-

and Arts. Her childhood was passed in Stockholm. She studied

singing in Paris under Ellena Kenneth and Mathilde Marchesi.

In 1889 she made her operatic début as Amneris. Her husband

His lovalty to the Wagner family and to the cause of Bayreuth influenced Dr. Felix von Kraus to decline a most tempting offer to visit America. When Mr. Conried decided to produce "Parsifal," he opened negotiations with Dr. von Kraus, whose Gurnemanz has been famous at Bayreuth festivals since 1889. But no inducement was powerful enough to persuade the artist to sacrifice principle or personal friendship, so the affair came to a speedy end.

Felix von Kraus was born in 1870 in Vienna, where his father was a surgeon in the Austrian army. His education included the study of music, although not

with the object of fitting him for a musical career. His home atmosphere was musical, and he had the advantage of personal association and intimacy with Brahms and other great musicians. After graduating from the University of Vienna with the degree of doctor of philosophy, he decided uponamusical career. His most famous teacher was Stockhausen. His voice is a powerful bass-baritone of rich and beautiful quality, and his art is acknowledged wherever he is heard. He is considered one of the most eminent interpreters of Handelian oratorio, and his personal friendship with Brahms makes authoritative his delivery of Brahms' songs. Dr. von Kraus is a master of diction, and has lately been offered a life position as "Vortragsmeister" at the Munich Royal Opera House.



FRAU MARIE VON WITTICH Who sang in the Nibelungen Ring at Bayreuth

Adrienne Osborne-Kraus is an American, a native of Bu falo, N. Y. Before her marriage she was contralto of the Leipsic Opera, and the favorite Carmen of the German operation operation of the German operation of the German operation ratic stage. Since she married, she has devoted herself large! to concert work, with the exception of her appearances at the

Bayreuth cycles. Her voice and he art alike command sincerest admiration and she is endowed with beauty and charming personality. In associate r citals, the splendid voices of the vo Kraus pair, and the subtle artistic syn pathy existing between them, make the allied work uncommonly delightful.

Marie Wittich is a handsome woma who has been especially successful Wagner and Mozart rôles. In Bayreu she has sung Sieglinde and Kundr Since 1889 she has been a member the Dresden Hoftheater forces.

Ernst von Possart truly said, "Th creation of the Bayreuth Festspiel Has and its magnificent performances as milestones in the history of the mus drama. I am filled with the conviction that German stage art, practiced in the spirit of Richard Wagner, must be rgarded as a great educational feature! the mental life of the nation. It will left to the coming generation to reform the principles of the great master."

MARY M. HOWARD.



ng rôle in a dramatic va " has gained much popul-work in the Harlem Stock



The Passion Play Performed in New York City

I Circolo Filodrammatico Racalmutese is a band of Sicilian peasant actors, who have brought the Passion Play to New York. Unlike the foreign companies, the French and Rusian actors who come for a brief visit, cut short usually by lack of public interest, the Racalmutese have come to stay. These reasant players, who arrived by steerage in the fall of 1907, srought their families along with the trappings of their art, and have settled down to work at their trades of plastering, carpenering and other kinds of labor in order to support life until Little tally shall have accepted them as their national players, and proided for them a theatre and sufficient remuneration to permit them to devote all their time to their art. Meanwhile their devotion is unselfish; their appearances have been infrequent, and what money they have gained has scarcely sufficed to pay for the year and tear of their costumes.

Several months elapsed after their arrival on this American hore before they found the opportunity to show what they could o. Last month they gave one performance of "La Tragedia di iesu Cristo," by Filippo Orioles. This occurred at the Bohemian Jational Theatre in East 73d street, where they were handicapped y lacks of all kind—scenic, orchestral and lighting, notwithstanding which they made a powerful impression, and other representations of the same version of the Divine Tragedy were arranged for them in a theater of the East Side, not quite so obscure, before and after Easter. The Racalmutese, who are simple folk arrying forward a quaint tradition, profess themselves to be lore than satisfied with their success thus far.

These players, without exception, hail from Racalmuto, Sicily, small town near Palermo. There their fathers and grandathers once a year performed the Passion Play, and the elders the cast who took, at home, prominent parts in this and other tiracles, now content themselves with lesser rôles and drill the ounger generation in those more important. For instance, the

chief character (Jesus) of the Orioles play is performed by a youth not yet 21, named Pinó. His father and his uncle in their young days alternated in the rôle in Racalmuto. The father is dead, but Uncle Pinó devoted his time to teaching his nephew to carry the part with the proper dignity and simplicity, while he assumed the rôle of Judas. Other members of the company likewise play parts that came to them in the line of direct inheritance.

The Cavaliere Filippo Orioles was a Sicilian dramatic author of the last century, who succeeded best with miracle plays. He wrote in irregular verse in the most leisurely fashion, drawing into his nets so many incidents of the Old Testament that but to read them demands enormous patience, while to act them requires all the time there is. The "Tragedia di Gesu" is not his masterpiece (that is said to be "The Old Martyrdom, or the Resurrected Adam"), but it has been popular in Sicily for a hundred years, and is still often performed there. It is in three acts, but each act is made up of twenty-five scenes, and to play it in Sicily requires an entire day. The Racalmutese give about six hours to its representation.

The first production of Orioles' "Tragedia" occurred at Aci, where the nobles took the parts of the rulers and apostles, and the artisans played the Jews and the servants. Following that it ran like lava to all the towns near the foot of Etna, and for a period of years it crowded out other miracle plays, oratorios and other semi-religious entertainments.

Down to a score of years ago its representations were confined to the town of Castelbuocco, and subsequently Racalmuto has been the theatre of the play. The exodus of the present company of Racalmutese has not prevented its appearance there; understudies attempt to perform it but the representation is said to be shorn of much of its ancient splendor.

For in Racalmuto in the heyday of the drama the whole town was transformed into Jerusalem and treated as the theatre for the

display of its moving incidents. There the mystery was given so that Jesus came riding to the town and was met at the city gates by scores of girls and boys bearing palm branches and a chorus of hundreds of voices.

The cathedral of Racalmuto represented Solomon's temple and the town hall Pilate's palace. Peter warmed himself at a fire in the courtyard of the parish priest; the Crucifixion took place on a hill near the village, and Mary looked for the body of Tesus in the grottoes of the Syndic's garden. The audience moved from place to place, and nibbled at bread and cheese, or ate oranges and other fruit during the waits.

Beginning with the triumphal entrance of the Messiah into Jerusalem the version Filippo Orioles has made of the Passion proceeds with extreme simplicity and exhibits a crude dramatic art. The various scenes are disjointed, each one playing from twenty minutes to half an hour, and the speeches put in the mouths of the characters seem interminable. The chief scenes of the first act are the Council at the house of Caiaphas, the Last Supper, the Blessing of Jesus by Mary, the Sale of His Master by Judas and the Arrest of Jesus. After each scene the curtain falls, and in each one the characters take the trouble to explain themselves without reference to what has gone before.

The second act opens with the trial before Caiaphas, and proceeds with the various scenes as related by different apostles, which occur indoors and out, until the crown of thorns is placed on the head of Jesus and he is taken a



EDWARD HUME AND MABEL BARRISON IN "THE FLOWER OF THE RANCH"

prisoner before Herod who is to confirm or re verse the judgment of Pilate. Act three se Jesus dragged agai before Pilate, wh washes his hands an delivers Barabbas the people. Then the Crucifixion, followe by three scenes which depict the Resurrection After everything h been said, not once be several times, the pla ends. It is written mellifluous and som times sonorous Italia, to which the mutilate speech of these Racamutese too often gi false values, but the cannot drown its mus. and the play has aother merit in that t sticks closely to the text. Although shot of the cumbrous ail which so powerful aided the effect of t old mysteries, ar given what truthful must be called an inac quate performance, te old play has not lost s power, to more simp spectators. The earneness of the actors shoc through their untrain! speech and stiff sometimes uncouth guture; as the story of te Passion went on te noisy and irreverent adience, which had kot their hats on througout the first act, gra silent, removed headgear and suicumbed to the pathosif

Their applause at 10 close was vociferes and entirely Italian, it it was probably much given as an C pression of relief cause the spell of lence had been remo as it was a reward the players. The qual Racalmutese, hower accepted it all as tlir due and shook hand m mutual jubilation e cause their periodot writing was over they had won success



otos by Bangs, N. Y.

(1) Edna Chase; (2) Ethel Donaldson; (3) Martha Bright; (4) Edna Dodsworth; (5) Natalie Dagwell; (6) Irene Hawley; (7) Stacie Leslie; (8) Letitia Gordon; (9) Violet Zell; (10) Edna Mayo; (11) Maud Kent; (12) Vonnie Hoyt; (13) Lynn D'Arcy; (14) Violet Jewell

Some of the Beauties in the Weber Burlesque of "The Merry Widow"

The Actor in the Street

The street has ever been considered the best place to study humanity in its multifarious manifestations. Balzac spent hours in the streets watch-The street has ever been considered the best place to study humanity in its multifarious manifestations. Balzac spent hours in the streets watching different types of people, which later he portrayed in his novels. Actors also go to the street when studying a new character. Kean went to see a notorious felon hanged in order to catch his dying expression of horror and despair. Garrick drew his conception of Lear from life. Richard Mansfield owed his triumph as the Baron Chevrial to painstaking study of the symptoms of senility gone over with a physician. The actor searches for ideas and types in shops, railroad stations, street cars, boats, everywhere. He finds his man, cultivates his acquaintance, and does not leave him for weeks, while the stranger little suspects that he is a model for a new laughable or tragic creation of the stage

O present the character of Colonel Philippe Bridau in "The Honor of the Family," Otis Skinner inquired into every nook and corner. He read book after book of French his-

tory; searched through the museums of France; spent hour after hour in the Place de la Concorde, and other squares of Paris; visited the Luxembourg Gardens and the Tuileries,-thinking of the days when "The Little Corporal" enlivened things there by his unconquerable presence, and calling forth mental visions of the character in the play at hand. He also visited the villages outside of Paris, walked over battlefields, lingered at inns, and in his mind fell back to the year 1824, the time of the setting of the play. By so doing he touched up the mental photograph already formed.

In his mind, Mr. Skinner had pictured how a fellow like Col. Philippe would be apt to stand, bending back, with the assurance of a daredevil. While sitting on top of a London 'bus in Piccadilly Circus the actor's attention was drawn to a cabby who was standing with his whip held after the manner of an army officer holding his sword on parade. The cabby's body was bent backward so that his back curved like the letter "S." "Ah," thought Mr. Skinner, "why not have Philippe assume that posture?" This pose of Mr. Skinner is one of the most striking things in the performance—it gives expression when words would be of no avail.

"I rarely ever build my stage characterizations around any one actual living character," says Mr. Skinner. "My characterizations are usually taken from composite visions of many different persons I have seen and closely observed. Then apart from the human side of a stage creation,

there are the externals, in the way of garments, that must be considered with the utmost care. Sometimes it requires months of tireless searching to find a suitable coat, or a fitting headgear. This coat, which I, or rather Philippe and I, wear in the play, is an example. I carefully examined many coats in the French museums that were worn by Murat and other French leaders of the stormy days, and then set about to find one as near like them as possible. I searched all over Paris and London, without finding what I wanted. When I returned to New York I again took up the search. Nowhere could I find such a coat as I had pictured Philippe must have worn, until one day after rehearsal I went to the Frohman wardrobe, and there to my surprise and joy, I unearthed this old coat. It was covered over with other coats and wraps when I found it, and had been hidden for years. Luckily, it fit me, and I took it home and put it out in the sun for several

"So far, so good," said Mr. Skinner, "but how about a hat for Philippe?"

A little later on the actor was in Philadelphia. While walking in South street, he passed several customers' shops, and at each one he stopped and peered in at the windows. Finally his eyes fell upon a gray high hat of the period of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. "That is the hat for Philippe," the actor thought to himself, and entered the shop. The proprietor of the shop told Mr. Skinner that the hat in question originally belonged to a senator from Tennessee, and that it was usually rented with cos-

tumes to represent "Uncle Sam." The costume

for Philippe was now complete.

Four seasons ago Mr. Skinner appeared in the title rôle of "The Harvester," a play dealing with the life of French peasants. The summer before appearing in this play, Mr. Skinner spent much time in studying peasants in France. He walked day after day in the dusty roads of southern France watching and noting the manners and dress of the peasants as they passed to and from the fields. One thing that caught Mr. Skinner's attention more than anything else was that the peasant men wore sashes, always of bright colors.

"When I felt secure in the type of French peasant, I bought a beret (French tam-o'-shanter) in a little French village, and wore it on a three-weeks' pedestrian trip through Switzer land, until it got old and dilapidated looking. had also secured one of the bright-colored peasant's sashes, and both the beret and the sash were worn by me afterwards in the play. As the part I was to play in 'The Harvester' was that of a rogue, I visited a thieves' den in Paris for touches in light and shade for character portrayal. In this same den I picked up for a few sous an old blouse, which I wore later in

"I played 'The Harvester' for two months, and feeling that there was still something lacking in the performance, I closed and went to French Canada, where I studied the French-Canadian farmers, and then remodeled

parts of the play and again put it on, this time more to my satisfaction."

Mr. Skinner says that the first time he took his stage character from real life was during a rehearsal of Pinero's "The Magistrate" several years ago. "We were rehearsing in Philadelphia. previously to opening at Daly's, and Pinero had come over to rehearse the piece. It was a rainy, gloomy, depressing day, and after having searched high and low in New York and Philadelphia for someone in real life who would fit the character of Captain Vale, my part in the play, without success, I felt anything but cheerful. Pinero was standing out in the blackness of the theatre, and we on the stage could hardly see him. Finally, in the midst of a passage, Pinero called out in his high, piping voice for us to come further down stage. As I came nearer the footlights I saw Pinero's form more clearly outlined in the blackness of the auditorium, and cried out aloud:

"My gracious, there's my Captain Vale!"

"Throughout the remainder of the rehearsal I gave Pinero for the part of Captain Vale, speaking throughout in Pinero's high voice,—and when the rehearsal was over Pinero fell on my neck and congratulated me on my performance. The pla had a long run, and all through I stuck to Pinero and his high WENDELL PHILLIPS DODGE



OTIS SKINNER AS COL. BRIDAU

Scenes in Eugene Walter's New Play "The Wolf"



William Courtenay Ida Conquest

ACT I. A LOVE SCENE BETWEEN JULES BEAUBIEN AND HILDA
McTAVISH. THEY FIND "THE GREAT DESIRE"



Ida Conquest Walter Hale

ACT II. WILLIAM MacDONALD AND HILDA IN THEIR STRUGGLE.

HILDA: "NO, NO! YOUR'S IS A BAD LOVE!"



VICT II. HILDA TO WILLIAM MacDONALD: "YOU LIE! IT IS A BAD LOVE. I WILL NOT GO WITH YOU!"



ACT III. THE STRUGGLE IN THE DARK BETWEEN JULES BEAUBIEN AND WILLIAM MacDONALD



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF MABEL TALIAFERRO (MRS. FREDERICK THOMPSON)

The Evolution of a Child of the Stage



Copyright Anderson MABEL TALIAFERRO AT TWO YEARS OF AGE

MONG the vounger actresses now occupying prominent positions on the American stage few have come to the front as quickly, and yet at the same time had as varied an experience, as Mabel Talia ferro, the charming young heroine of "Polly of the Circus," the play by Margaret Mayo which has held the boards of the Liberty Theatre all win-

Mabel Taliaferro. whom a critic has described as "a Maude Adams in appear-

ance and a Duse in temperament," is a child of the stage. She was born and bred in the atmosphere of the playhouse. Her mother was an actress and for many years has trained children for the stage. Her temperament and ideality are inherited from Italian ancestors. Her family is of noble origin, the name meaning in Italian heraldry the breaking of a sword in a feudal pact. (Talya, half; ferro, sword.) She is a relative of United States Senator Taliaferro and has a sister Edith, who is also an

She was born in New York City in 1887 and is therefore only twenty-one years old. Her professional début occurred at the tender age of two and a half years and came about, as these things usually do, by accident. A friend of Joseph Arthur, the author and manager of "Blue Jeans," happened also to be a friend of Mabel's mother. He was very fond of the child and brought about a meeting with Mr. Arthur. The author was very much interested in the embryonic actress and invited her to come to rehearsals. But she was a very delicate tot, much below the average development of a child of her age, and when she appeared at rehearsal and they asked her to say a few lines she was paralyzed with stage fright. Her speech entirely left

her. To loosen her tongue the manager had to get a Christmas tree and bribe her with beautiful toys. After that all went well. She made a hit in the piece and "Blue Jeans" claimed her for the next three years. Her success turned her childish head and she thought of nothing else but of becoming a great actress, awaiting her turn to appear each night with keen

anxiety. Her salary was twenty-five dollars a week and she had a woman to travel with her and take care of her.

At the age of five we find her dubbed the "philosopher in the cradle," because of her precocity. While she conversed freely and intelligently with her elders on subjects with which a child of her years was supposed to be unfamiliar, her manner remained simple and childish. She hardly ever played with children of her own age, and through her constant association with people of advanced years, naturally imbibed their ideas and mannerisms. Very often older members of her company would amuse themselves by joining in her games and pranks, and the





otto Sarony Co.

MABEL TALIAFERRO AT THIRTEEN
In "The Land of Heart's Desire"

schild would be highly pleased; but, let someone of her own years intimate that she play some childish prank on a playmate, or do some i"kittenish" thing, and she would become highly indignant. She would feel that her pride was wounded.

In order not to neglect her education, she entered a convent at Fort Lee, remaining there for the next three years. After leaving the convent, she acted with Chauncey Olcott and then with Andrew Mack. Her first real "hit"

was scored in "Children of the Ghetto," when she was only eleven years old. The winsome little girl pleased Mr. Zangwill better than any of the other performers in this production, and her manager was so gratified with her work that after the performance the took the little girl in his arms and kissed her.

The following year Mabel played one of the leading character tôles in "Lost River," and made a most favorable impression. Her keen intelligence enables her to grasp a dramatic idea, while ner mother's careful training has taught her how to give it proper expression. For a short time she appeared in William Butler



Otto Sarony Co.
AT FIFTEEN AS LOVEY MARY



MABEL TALIAFERRO AT NINETEEN As Pippa in Browning's "Pippa Passes"

Yeat's play, "The Land of Heart's Desire," which was combined with the all-star production of Robert Browning's "In a Balcony," in which Otis Skinner, Eleanor Robson and Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoyne appeared. Next we find her assuming the rôle of Lorna Doone, and then appearing with Millie James in "The Little Princess."

In the character of Lovey Mary in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Mabel Talia-

ferro made her first strong appeal to public recognition. Her sympathetic personality invested the character with much charm and aroused the audience to alternate tears and laughter. As Dolly Clandon in George Bernard Shaw's great success, "You Never Can Tell," she also displayed wonderful versatility, surprising even her most ardent admirers. Last season she appeared for a time in Channing Pollock's dramatization of Miriam Michelson's charming story, "In the Bishop's Carriage." Later in the season she went with William Collier to Australia as his leading female support, and we can all recall her artistic interpretation of Pippa,



TOTI

MABEL TALIAFERRO AND MALCOLM WILLIAMS IN "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS"

in Browning's "Pippa Passes."

Miss Taliaferro attributes most of her ence of the late James A. Herne, who was her model as an actor and also as a man. took to play character rôles, she was naturally awkward and demure, and one day Herne said to her: "Please do not think you are playing the Blessed Mother. You can play character and be interesting at



the same time." It is unfortunate that Miss Taliaferro contemplates retiring from the stage at the termination of next season, for she would make a very charming Juliet. Her natural inclination is toward the poetic and imaginative. Like most imaginative actresses, she has her marked copy of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Kayyam," and is a great lover of Shakespeare and Keats.

Much of Miss Taliaferro's success may be attributed to her painstaking habit of always trying to do her best. She does not force her personality upon the public, or try to give undue prominence to the character she may be playing, even though it be the star rôle.

The young actress, who is Mrs. Frederick Thompson in private life, has a most magnetic personality. Her cheerfulness, buoyancy, vivacity, and affability are quite

resistless. She has cultivated a wonderful knack of making friends, and makes a favorable impression on everybody she comes in contact with, so that they become staunch friends for life. She is singularly free from the ego which afflicts so many actresses, is very simple in manner, and her courtesy and geniality are contagious.

S. MORRELL HIRSH.

Two Veterans of the American Stage



Well known fifty years ago as Imogene Kent, popular leading woman. Played with the elder Booth

MID the often extravagant praise and adulation which the theatregoing public heaps upon its stage favorites while they are still in the full glare of success, how few stop to remember those who once entertained them and who, now old and often reduced to poverty, are patiently awaiting the last call in the drama called life. Few playgoers to-day perhaps recall Charlie H. Wilson, at one time a successful actor and manager, and to-day a recipient of the bounty of the Actors' Fund. Mr. Wilson is believed to be the oldest living American actor. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1822, and made his début in 1831 in

Boston. Owing to his small stature he began playing children's parts, and met with considerable success. In Boston he played Nicholas Nickleby to the Squeers of John Gilbert and the Mrs. Squeers of Mrs. Gilbert. In 1839 he came to New York and appeared at the Olympic Theatre. Some years afterward he starred in a piece called "The Yellow Dwarf." In the spring of 1865 he became manager for Maggie Mitchell. He is the only actor living of those who acted in the first theatre built in Chicago. He remained in that city for eight seasons playing low comedy, character business, old men, etc. During the winter of 1878 he traveled with J. K. Emmett as stage manager. Later in life he was unsuccessful in business, and in 1873 he was tendered a benefit in Chicago. His wife, with whom he lived for 57 years, died two years ago, and of his seven children all are dead but one, and he is over fifty. There was some talk recently among Chicago managers and newspaper men of getting up another benefit for

Mr. Wilson. Except for rheumatism he enjoys good health, and his greatest solace now that he has retired from the fray is to read the Theatre Magazine each month.

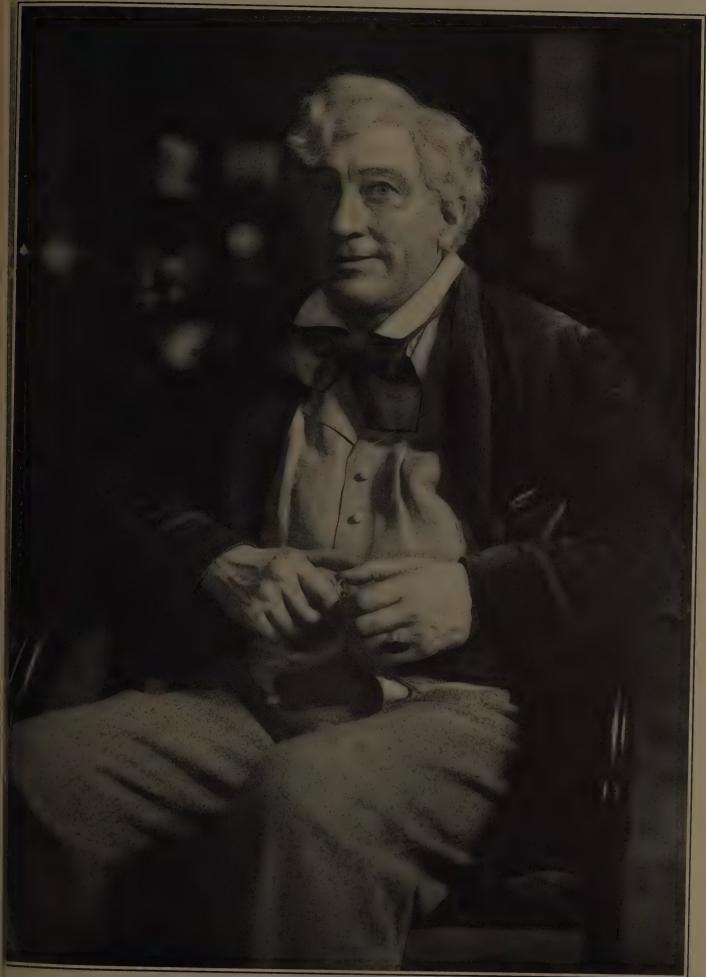
The late Mrs. Gilbert was supposed to hold the record of hav-

ing acted longer than any other actress, but there is an actress now living in Cincinnati who beats even her record. She is Imogene Kent Hymes, at one time a well-known leading woman. She is now 70 years of age, 67 of which were spent almost continuously upon the stage. Imogene Kent was a popular leading woman at the Old National, also at Wood's and at Shires Garden in the old days of Cincinnati. She was carried on the stage when only a year old by her mother, who was also an actress. She supported the elder Booth and many of the old time stars. She is the grandmother of Ruby Bridges, lately seen in "The Man of the Hour." Eloise Bridges, the mother of Mrs. Hymes, played with Macready. Up to two years ago Mrs. Hymes was playing in "'Way Down East," and she often wishes she were still acting.



CHARLIE H. WILSON

Idest living American actor. Made his debut
Boston in 1831 and later became well known
manager. Now 85 years of age and a ward
of the Actors Even.



HENRY DIXEY IN "PAPA LEBONNARD" AT THE BIJOU THEATRE



TROUTMAN Ingénue in "Father and the Boys'

EVA DENNISON

RUTH MAYCLIFFE

Has the Ingénue Disappeared from Our Stage?

WAG observed the other day in the lobby of one of the New York theatres: "The ingénue will soon be extinct as the buffalo." Pressed for a reason for this pessimistic prophecy he said that since the stage holds the mirror up to life it must eliminate the ingénue as American life has eliminated her. "Our girls burst from childhood into womanhood," he went on. "There is no longer any intermediate ground of girlhood. The ingénue is being provided for only in French and Italian plays because she exists only in France and Italy.'

This opinion might have been derided as absurd, but now comes forward Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the dramatic author's agent and playwright, who expresses a similar view. She says: "The drama of the sweet young girl who is separated from her lover by the machinations of a wicked villain has gone out of date with

crinolines and slaverv and other monuments of foolishness. The big drama is being born. That is the writing on the theatrical wall."

Miss Marbury, who is the pioneer American play broker, and who represents most of the prominent dramatic authors of Europe, speaks with an authority that always commands attention.

If this be true, every theatregoer, especially the young girl portion of our audiences, will deplore the passing of the ingénue, that sweet, caramel-chewing, unsophisticated young creature, who looks upon all the world with the wide-opened and surprised eves of a young fawn, and who awakens in the manly bosom of the leading juvenile, if not the clean-shaven hero of the play himself, a consuming and undying affection. One may perhaps get too much of this milk-and-water miss if she is allowed to remain too long on the stage, but a short scene or two in which the ingenuous face and sweet treble voice of innocent girlhood are the conspicuous feature is always welcome amid more serious problems.

The popularity with playgoers of the young women who play ingénue rôles would seem to prove, therefore, that the character



FLORENCE FISHER Ingénue in "The Comet"



JULIA HAY
Ingénue in "The Witching Hour"

JUSTINA WAYNE
Ingénue in "The Easterner"

is not quite extinct in public interest. As this article is being written, Miss Ruth Maycliffe, who plays the indolent, candy-eating, man-admiring girl in Clyde Fitch's play "Girls," is more in the public eye and her name is more upon the public tongue than is any player short of stardom in New York. Miss Maycliffe is nineteen years old and her success followed an apprenticeship of two years on the stage. She comes from that portion of the United States that has sent to the stage many successful actresses, Maude Adams, Blanche Bates, Lillian Albertson, and for matter of her rearing, at least, Julia Marlowe.

She is from the West. She was born in Texas, and until she was fifteen lived upon a ranch near El Paso. Friends that lived in Kansas City visited the ranch, and by the way of amusement for themselves and profit to a Texas charity, gave an amateur theatrical entertainment. The child of the ranch was allowed to play a juvenile rôle of two lines, but, notwithstanding this deterrent, she acquired then an undying ambition.

She journeyed in the wake of the Kansas City friends to that town and entered a dramatic school, which had the entry to a local stock company for its graduates. She advanced quickly and was soon a promising member of the stock company. In Mr. Fitch's play,

"The Climbers," she played well the rôle that Miss Minnie Dupree made conspicuous. From Kansas City she went to Omaha, where she acted with a stock company under the same management. Then she went to the Temple Bush Stock Company in Chicago, where she played leading ingénue rôles. During this engagement she met Clyde Fitch in a booking agent's office in Chicago, and he engaged her to play a part in his vaudeville sketch, "Miss Bobbs' Manicure," in which Miss Georgia Lawrence played the leading rôle. When he constructed his comedy, "Girls," he wrote the part of Violet Lansdowne for her.

From the West, too, came Eva Dennison, who is the ingénue of the "The Chorus Lady" company. Sacramento is her birthplace and she has been on the stage five years.

Brady

CONSUELO BAILEY
In support of Maude Adams in "The Jesters"

company, playing in San Francisco, and accompanied it on its tour around the world, playing in Honolulu, Pekin, Tokio, Melbourne, Sydney, Cape Town and Ceylon.

Another interesting personality is Miss Julia Hay, who plays the ingénue rôle with "The Witching Hour." She is a discovery of the star, Mr. John Mason, who, seeing her at the dinner at a friend's home, thought her beauty and ingenuousness would lend themselves well to the young girl rôle in the play of psychological phenomena. She has therefore the most unusual experience of making her début in New York without any previous preparation.

Miss Consuelo Bailey is a recruit from society ranks to the stage. She is accounted "the luckiest of the ingénues," because after brief experience, chiefly with the companies of W. H. Lawrence, she was chosen to play Solange to Miss Maude Adams' Chicot in "The Jesters."

With Wm. H. Crane in "Father and the Boys" is the tall Gibsonesque beauty, Miss Ivy Troutman, who secured this advantageous position in a company that had a long run at the Empire Theatre, after a season with Thomas W. Ross in "The Other Girl."

Miss Florence Fisher, after brief

Miss Florence Fisher, after brief stock experience, was engaged to play the rôle of the young girl in "El Comet." Mme. Nazimova became in-

terested in her and gave her many valuable hints that have helped to develop her talents. She is now on tour with Mme. Nazimova in repertoire, including "Ghosts," in which Miss Fisher plays Regina.

Miss Kate McLaurin, niece of Senator McLaurin of Mississippi, essayed society in New York and tired of it almost before she made her début. She joined the Henry B. Harris forces in "The Daughters of Men" company, and is now with Edgar Selwyn in "Strongheart."

Miss May Naudain, petite and clever, who has played many ingénue rôles to the satisfaction of critical Broadway, is appearing

in "The Girl Behind the Counter." Miss Mabel Barrison is continuing her success of "Babes in Toyland" in "The Flower of the Ranch." ADA PATTERSON.



Maud Allan's Barefoot Dancing Stirs London

AUD ALLAN, a California girl, has created a furore in Europe recently by her barefoot classic dancing. A few years ago Isadore Duncan, also an American, had great

success in Germany as exponent of the same art. Miss Allan has

been appearing at the Palace Theatre of Varieties, London, and has met with almost sensational success in her "Vision of Sapretative dancing of Chopin's "Funeral March" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." A. B. Walkley, the critic of the London Times, describes her dancing as follows:

"When Miss Allan's 'turn' arrives, at a quarter past ten, there is the sudden silence

that betokens eager expectation. The stage is unfurnished save by a few pedestals for flambeaux, and for background there are plain velvet curtains of a subfusk hue. Then the violin bows glide

softly into the first strains of Chopin's Valse in A Minor, op. 34, No. 2 - and the dream begins. The figure of the dream is a young girl; you perceive her, that is to say, to be a girl when you wake again, but to your dreaming sense she is a nymph or a Tanagra statuette. Timidly she slips through the curtains, and then appears to be drawn unconsciously into movement by the

"She wears light classic drapery that seems not so much to clothe her as to serve in she floats. Her limbs and feet are bare: slender and supple limbs, feet that seem rather to caress the ground than to be supported by it. When her arms wave it is a wave in the true sense that they form; a ripple runs along them, slowly dying out at the finger tips. Her hands have something of the leaf or petal about them, gently opening and folding or curving back upon their stem. . . . Here they express a pensive melancholy, the vague sad reverie of Chopin's music.

"But the A minor valse, as every one knows, modulates at times into the relative major, and then the dancer's face changes and



MAUD ALLAN AS SALOME
This is the dance that first made Miss Allan famous

seem lifeless; then she glides quietly through the curtain-and you awaken almost reluctantly from your dream.

"Your next dream is to the familiar, rather too familiar, tune of

ondon Sketch
ALLAN DANCING MENDELSSOHN'S "SPRING SONG" (ON THE LEFT) AND CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH

ure flitting hither and thither-allegretto grazioso - in pursuit of an imaginary butterfly. This is, of course, no time for languorous melan choly; the girl's and rapid; she makes little rushes backward and forward or, like 'Camilla, skims along the plain.' Now she is on tiptoe, with arms swiftly bending to the ground, now 'settling' for a moment like the butterfly she pursues —in short, she gives you the quintessence of the papilionaceous. This you count a day

expresses hope and

joy, and her hands and limbs and all the move-

press hope and joy.

Only for a moment, however, for again the music sinks back into

the minor key and you see the joy fading out

of the girl's face and

leaving her arms and

as one oppressed, fall-

ing at last into a wan

despair. The music ceases; the dancer is

quite still, with head

bowed over hands that

reserved her master-This 'Vision of Samade her famous, but has so haunting a faspeople cannot keep away from it, and re turn to the Palace see it night after night. To the strains of weird Oriental

George Cohan in His New Play "The Yankee Prince"







TOM LEWIS AS JOHN FAGAN

GEORGE COHAN, "YANKEE-DOODLE COMEDIAN"

JOSEPHINE COHAN AS EVELYN



111

George M. Cohan

ACT II. EXTERIOR OF WINDSOR CASTLE

Jerry Cohan Josephine Cohan



Charles Lane
Cyril Scott
SCENE IN "THE ROYAL MOUNTED" AT THE GARRICK THEATRE

steps. There are jewels on her neck and bosom, and she wears a tunic of black gauze. . . . Her dancing as Salomé, though eastern in spirit through and through, is absolutely without the slightest suggestion of the vulgarities so familiar to the tourist in Cairo or Tangier. She achieves the distinction—we admit it risks being a nice distinction, but she achieves it—between the lascivious and the voluptuous.

"Salomé dances as one fascinated, slowly advancing toward the

head and swiftly receding from it, gradually drawing nearer and nearer, then falling upon hands and knees and gloating, half savagely, half amorously, over it, then pouncing upon it like a hawk upon its prey. Thereafter she dances fear, a quivering, shuddering dance, and finally collapses, a huddled—but still graceful, still beautiful—mass. And there you have the secret of her art, sheer beauty; every line in it, every rhythm, every movement, every posture, every pause is beautiful."

The Lament of the Deadhead

By ANNA MARBLE

I'm the most invet'rate playgoer,
I never kick at all—
As well content in balcony.
Or front orchestra stall.
Upon occasion, in a box
I sport my "dress clothes" black,—
I have been known (on op'ra nights)
To drive up in a hack!
I am the treasurer's little friend,
I help to "dress the floor"—
Know where to "plant" (at supper time)
A dozen "pairs" or more;
Put Aunt Matilda in the "Balc,"
And Maud "downstairs," for style,
Send Bridget to the "Family Circ"—
My "Boss"—"two on the aisle,"

And yet, altho' I help him out,
The managerial frank
Ain't exercised with fairness—
For, while I'm not a crank,
It seems to me, in plays I see,
The plots are awful thin,
And when there comes a "bully" show
They never pass me in!
I tried to get some "paper"
For John Drew in "My Wife"—
Well, could I "work" the box office?
Gee! Not upon your life!
They gave me seats for "Artie"
And for "The Evangelist,"
But every play Maude Adams had
You bet I've always missed!

I got in on a car transfer
To see "The Other House"
(I never had "admission"
To "The Lion and the Mouse").
Dave Warfield in the "Army Man"
They wouldn't let me see!
(Two "rows" for "The Alaskan"
Was what they sent to me!)
I hear "The Merry Widow's" great!
But I can't get in free,—
It's only just the "lemons"
I get handed out to me—
And the thought that most disturbs me
Is the fear that some rash day,
I'll want to see a first-class show
And walk right up and PAY!



HENRY RUSSELL

Boston to Have a Permanent Home for Opera

T last Boston is to have an assured season vertised at all. And yet it is from the \$100,000

of opera annually and that, too, in a since subscribed by the middle public, so to splendid new opera house built especially for the purpose. Next year, for the last time, will the "most musical city in the country" turn supplicating eyes to New York! For by November, 1909, opera lovers in the Modern Athens will be enjoying the début of songbirds in an appropriate "home-

teen delicious weeks of repertoire in four languages.

made" setting and anticipating fif-

Tenor engaged for the ton Opera House

One of the most encouraging things about this new departure in Boston is the strength of the response which has come from those outside of the so-called

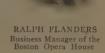
plutocrat" class for whom opera is supposed to be designed. Mr. Eben Jordan, head of the well-known drygoods house of Jordan, Marsh & Company, who has for many years been deeply

interested in the New England Conservatory of Music and for whom the Jordan Hall of that institution is named, had generously offered—before any subscriptions were invited to build a suitable home for opera near Symphony Hall on Huntington avenue and amply guarantee the expense of opera there for a period of three years, provided that an opera company be incorporated with a capital of at least \$150,000 paid in in cash and that this company lease the house for three years after having obtained three years' subscriptions to the boxes at \$2,000 a year for each box.

Of course it was from the immediate response to the invitations to take boxes at this price that the company received encouragement to go ahead with the matter. There are to be fifty-four of these boxes and an annual income of over \$100,000 was assured from them before ever the scheme was generally ad-



speak, the people who will sit in the parquet and the balcony when the opera season opens, that the directors find the stimulus which is making them very enthusiastic over their undertaking. The par value of the stock was placed at one hundred dollars a share and the purchase of even one share carried with it the right to secure seats in advance of the public sale. It was further guaranteed that, in case the



whole sum asked for (\$150,000) was not subscribed by the general public, subscriptions would be returned. But there is no chance of the money going back now,

for though subscriptions were first invited less than two months ago-and that only for the purpose of feeling the popular pulsemore than two-thirds of the sum asked for has been already sub-

scribed. Even if the "middle public" had not responded at all, however, the chances are that Mr. Jordan would have built the opera house just the same. For with society in the boxes the people would have been sure to come once the doors were thrown open.

A very important factor in the success of the enterprise has been, of course, the character of those behind it. Boston trusts its prominent citizens and for some of the fourteen directors of the Boston Opera Company—the list includes George W. Chadwick and B. J. Lang, as well as prominent business men-it has positive affection. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., whose name comes next to Mr. Jordan's name on the list, is a banker and a member of the firm Jackson Curtis & Co.; Col. Charles Hayden (of the Governor's staff) is one of the banking firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., through whom the subscrip-



tions are being received. Others on the executive committee of five—chosen from the fourteen directors—are Frederick S. Converse, the most promising young composer in America if not in the world,—the man whose oratorio, "Job," was recently performed with great success at the Worcester Festival,—and Ralph L. Flanders, the popular general manager of the New England Conservatory, and the person who has been most instrumental in organizing the Opera Company and in putting through its affairs: It is rumored that Mr. Flanders is to be secured as business manager of the enterprise when it becomes an established fact.

The impresario has been already engaged in the person of Mr. Henry Russell, who was for many years the greatest voice teacher

therefore, as now frequently happens, by operatic anachronisms.

Another important feature of the enterprise will be its educational value. For here native talent, both executive and creative, will be fostered and encouraged as far and as fast as is consistent with artistic excellence. The house aims to be a pioneer in the production of new operas, wherever written, whenever work worthy of such production is found. In all cases opera will be sung in the original language to the accompaniment of the company's own orchestra of from sixty to ninety pieces, according to the demands of repertoire. Already one of the ablest conductors of Italian opera has been engaged and negotiations with a number of other orchestra leaders of international reputation are



Standing from left to right: Ralph Menard, J. S. Alexander, W. L. Weedon, A. E. Greenleaf, R. A. Boice, O. H. Fleming, F. E. Allen, C. J. Swan, C. S. Parr, H. F. Barber H. D. Cushing and W. A. Trowbridge. The "Girls" from left to right are: J. A. Frazer, H. W. Curtis, E. Chichester, W. S. McCartney, P. H. Neeley and M. H. Smith MINSTREL SHOW GIVEN RECENTLY BY THE AD MEN'S CLUB OF BOSTON, AN ORGANIZATION OF LEADING ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

in London, later taught with marked success in Rome, has since been director of the Covent Garden Opera in London, and was last year director of the San Carlo Opera Company. Mr. Russell has been given full power in the matter of engaging artists and has already secured some very distinguished singers. Señor Constantino, the great Spanish rival of Caruso in the field of tenors, is under a several years' contract for this company.

But opera in Boston will differ from that in some other cities that might be mentioned in that it will be the policy of the management to maintain in every detail a high standard of performance and to present an excellent ensemble rather than to exploit star singers at the expense of every other feature of production. Though the best available artists will be engaged, this will be done with a view to their adequate participation in the general excellence of the cast rather than to their individual prominence. For the directors are convinced that in this spirit only can a truly artistic presentation of opera be made. This idea is the basic one in all famous continental opera institutions, but Boston will be the first city to make it operative in America. "We will not keep the stage dark just because the star is shining," is the terse way one member of the executive committee has put the thing. Very great attention will be given, too, to all details of mounting, and care will be taken to respect history in the matter of costuming. A public educated in the Irvingized theatre will not be shocked,

pending. The performances will number four each week,—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and the season, as has been said, will consist of fifteen weeks each

The building itself will be sumptuous in every particular, and it will be situated near the new Art Museum and the Gardner Palace in that part of Boston which is fast coming to be recognized as the real estate center of the city for buildings of this kind. Wheelwright and Haven, the architects, have outdone themselves, which is to say much, in the plans both for the interior and the exterior. The boxes, which are in a double tier, seat six each and number twenty-five on the orchestra floor and twenty-nine above. Each has a loge or dressing room for its owners, and a large foyer at the entrance and the back for promenading. Orchestra chairs to the number of 650 will be provided at a cost of probably three dollars each; the first balcony will seat 800 at a price graduated down from that sum; and in the second balcony that part of the public to whom subscriptions of any kind are impossible will be made comfortable at seventy-five cents a seat, seven hundred places being here provided. The entrance for this part of the house will be from Huntington avenue, as will also the main entrance. An attractive feature of the latter will be that it will be on a level with the street.

MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD.

History of Famous Plays

No. 7.* THE FOOL'S REVENGE

RENZIED playwriting was nowhere better exhibited than on the English stage during a period between 1840 and 1860. There seemed to have been a general upheaval and a reaction against all traditions. Free trade among the theatres supplanted the customary patent houses which had formerly relegated to themselves a monopoly of the Elizabethan drama, and which no small manager had dared to gainsay. But Bulwer Lytton, in Parliament during 1843, abolished this privilege, and on the wave of the reaction Samuel Phelps flourished, while the whole character of Sadler's Wells was changed.

As actor and manager, Phelps represented a very rare type, in which Booth, Kemble, and Macready stood preëminent. Without the striking single qualities marking the great players of that generation, he possessed a general excellence which manifested itself in character parts as well as in tragic rôles. When the Haymarket, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane theatres found their prerogative of legitimate drama taken from them, no one rejoiced more than Phelps; he thereupon assumed control of Sadler's Wells, and so managed the place that its standing rose rapidly, and its policy was held favorably beside Macready's ambitious attempts.

All but six of Shakespeare's plays were acted, amounting to four thousand performances, "Hamlet" alone running four hundred nights. But in addition, Phelps was influenced markedly by the drama of his own day, and "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," Browning's "Blot on the Scutcheon," and Tom Taylor's "The Fool's Revenge"—each met with individual success.

We have Dion Boucicault's own word for it that around 1842 It was hard for a dramatist to make a livelihood in England; the stage was deluged with French translations and adaptations; for the price of one original play, a manager could purchase four or ave foreign manuscripts. An author had to work rapidly in order to make money. So that when we mention Boucicault as one of our most prolific writers, with his theatre of four hundred titles, we must reckon also with the conditions that thrust him into the maelstrom. In his way, Tom Taylor was quite as active, when we consider his several interests outside of theatrical life. During hirty-five years, he wrote about seventy-five plays, and the peculiary returns were not always adequate; his "Ticket-of-Leave Jan," which has made fortunes for managers at several times, rought him the original bonus of only £150.

A record of "The Fool's Revenge" begins when it was but an dea; when Robson, an actor now remembered by few, but in his ay a familiar figure with Farren and with Alfred Wigan—Robon, the low comedian whom Baker pictures as "the strange-looking little man with the small body and the big head," expressed a esire which first prompted Taylor to turn to "Rigoletto" and to xtract therefrom the beginnings of his own Bertuccio.

Robson was a typical actor, not a student; he knew nothing of ictor Hugo's "Triboulet," but Taylor did. And besides, Taylor ad been reading books on the Italian Republics; a whole series f motives, poisonings, jealousies, and the like, he found ready to and in the sweetly Italian relations of one Galeotto Manfredi and is wife. Given these known qualities, which in themselves sugest situation, Taylor found himself with an algebraic problem, in hich the play was an unknown quantity. He builded well, but ot, it seems, in the manner to please Robson. Bertuccio, the ster, was too serious, too tragically real a motley household fool or the low comedian to compass. He was destined to act in other lays by Taylor, but this one he waved aside as beyond him, since never had spoken blank verse.



Bangs

HELENA HEAD

An English actress recently seen at the Lyric Theatre, New York, in Laura Keene's part in "Our American Cousin." Miss Head is a Shakespearian actress and has starred in England as Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Desdemona, Portia, etc. When Edith Wynne Matthison left the Greek players Miss Head was engaged to take her place

When Manager Phelps received the manuscript, there was no delay in the reading. A prompt acceptance followed, and soon it was submitted to the company for rehearsal. Boucicault used often to send his plays to the prompter with the ink not quite dry; the company would be working on an act while the dramatist was writing the one to follow. Tom Taylor once boasted with a degree of pride that "'The Fool's Revenge' is the only one of all my plays put on the stage absolutely as it was sent into the theatre, without alteration of a scene, a speech, or even a line, as far as I remember, at rehearsal."

Certain it is that Phelps exerted every energy in the preparations, furthered by the dramatist's help. The recollection of those times impressed Taylor with the manager's energy, keenness, and alertness; with his thorough attention to small details, and to consistent drilling in the pronunciation of the Italian names in the text. Some accused Phelps of irritability, such as made Macready famous as a growler, but it was the impatience of a man who was terribly serious.

Galeotto Manfredi lived in 1488; Taylor's costuming of the play was fifty years later, a time possibly so selected because of

Other plays reviewed in this series have been: "She Stoops to Conquer," "Diploty," "La Dame aux Camelias," "The School for Scandal," "The Lady of Lyons," d "Romeo and Juliet."

some colored prints which could be easily procured. When Booth came to mount the piece, he consulted Cæsar Vecellio's "Habiti Antichi et Moderni, 1598." Phelps, however, was manager of a theatre when there had been an attempt to become antiquarian in the particularity of faithful detail. The old story told of Charles Kean illustrates the attitude. During a rehearsal of "King Lear," Kean yelled to the actor who was playing Edmund, "Make more of the key, sir. Good God, you give it to him as if it was a common room-door key! Let the audience see it, sir; make 'em feel it. sir! Impress upon 'em that it is a key of the period!"

Phelps aimed for none of this elaborateness; he wanted only to create atmosphere; not to suffocate the general spirit with pedantry. Yet stage

From Sketch, London

BEERBOHM TREE AS SHYLOCK
In an elaborate revival of "The Merchant of Venice" at His Majesty's, London

accessory was undergoing a decided change. We read of the surprise shown by an audience when real carpets and real doors were used in a production of "London Assurance." As in playwriting, where the group of men represented by H. J. Byron, Taylor, and Tom Robertson were working toward the mild realism of domestic comedy, so the scenic artist was making use of real furniture. Pinero has always been a warm admirer of Robertson, that misunderstood, clever writer of "Caste," and in the rôle Tom Wrench,

who figures in "Trelawny of the Wells," we not only detect a portrait of Robertson, but in his remarks we have a clear outline of a dramatist's ambitions of that period.

Taylor had nothing of which to complain in his treatment by Phelps; on the opening night, October 18, 1857, he came away from the theatre highly pleased with the manager's acting of Bertuccio. It might be well here to say

scene, thoroughly at sea; his common sense told him that, so far as the plot had progressed, he could detect no fool's revenge taking place. But time soon cleared matters for him. The curtain rose on the scene with the Clown Feste teasing Malvolio behind the bars. The undoing of Olivia's steward by the motley fool was indeed revenge sufficient! The countryman was satisfied, and he went away pleased with Taylor's workmanship.

So promiscuous was the habit of adaptation in those days that

a dramatist found it difficult to disregard flagrant charges of plagia-rism. "The Fool's Revenge" did not escape, and it hurt Taylor to think that anyone should point to Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" as the real source of his play. Taylor's defense of himself is not entirely satisfactory However much he may have shifted new situations, and into the plot, the (Contin'd on page v)

that the character part

is one demanding very

distinct, very developed genius. How-

ever much the whole

drama may be open to

criticism for its ro-

mantic inconsistency,

the jester's rôle re-

quires solid acting to fill its possibilities, for

upon its strength the

strength of the whole

The piece had an exceptional run, but

after a while Phelps

thought wise to al-

ternate it with a revival of "T welfth Night." The public

response was satis-

factory, though in one

case humorously con-

fusing. Taylor used:

to narrate how one

evening a country-

man-ignorant of

much of the gentle art

of reading - dropped

into Sadler's Wells to

see "The Fool's Re

venge." As it chanced,

"Twelfth Night" was

not known to the old

fellow, who sati

through scene after

play depends.



From Sketch, Londo

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Pilgrims Honor Shakespeare

Thousands of visitors, including many Americans, says a cable despatch to the New York Times, flocked to Stratford-on-Avon to take pain in the annual commemoration of Shakespeare' birth. The celebration began on April 29, and continued until the second week in May.

The festival this year was on a scale of more than ordinary splendor. William Poel, who had the production in hand, originally intended to present "Cymbeline," but such a strong protest was made by a local vicar that the play was dropped "Measure for Measure" was substituted, but the suggestion for this so raised the ire of Archdeal con Arbuthnot that he wrote challenging any of the governors of the theatre to say he would so far forget himself as to take a young lady to it performance. The angry Archdeacon also asked the governors why, if they could not answer him challenge, they should invite the young people of the countryside and those among the visitors to witness it.

the countryside and those among the visitors to witness it.

At first the distressed governors scarcely knew which way to turn, such strong protests tending to paint the outlook for a good Shakespear; an festival, in the gloomiest of colors. However, they finally decided not to answer the challenge, but to produce the play, regardless of the Archdeacon and his followers.

The poet's birthday was commemorated with something more than the usual impressiveness and in a manner that rejoiced the hearts of the arden American pilgrims, who really formed the mosenthusiastic and, on the whole, best informed of the great number of visitors. It started with thoisting of national flags in Broad street, the Stars and Stripes being frequently seen entwined with the Union Jack and other English flags. The commemoration of the poet's birthday fittingly wound up with a delightful representation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Henry Ain ley played Oberon, as he did in the two othe performances of this play given during the commemoration.

Valuable loans of pewter and Elizabethy.

performances of this play given during the commemoration.

Valuable loans of pewter and Elizabethal Church plate have been added to the exhibition in the free library, and these have attracted; great amount of attention. There is also a copy of The Stratford, Shipston, and Alecster Journal printed in 1750. Among the interesting items in the unique journal is a paragraph giving a brie account of the burial of the wife of "Edouard Clopton, Esq., of Clopton House." The paper consists of four pages, and the price was 2d. a remarkably cheap paper for those early days.

Authors' fees have been gradually going up in London, until now they have reached the high est figure they have ever attained in theatrical history. They vary from 5, 10 and 15 to 20 per cent. on the gross takings at the box office.—Morning Leader. London.

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and digestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that a the least noise I was distressed, and many time-could not straighten myself up because of the

could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not ge any better. Last winter my husband; who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded "He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using and I found it most excellent. While I drank my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had am trouble since." "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one ap

Ever read the above letter? A new one ap pears from time to time. They are genuine

true, and full of human interest.

History of Famous Plays

(Continued from page 170)

facts were undoubtedly gathered, and not wholly originated; such acknowledgment does not detract from the ingenuity with which Taylor creeted the machinery of a good acting drama. There is little more to add to the history of the play. In America, it was first given by Edwin Booth at Niblo's Garden on March 28, 1864, supported by Ringgold, Ada Clifton and Rose Eytinge. Later on, at Booth's Theatre, a notable cast assembled for a revival consisted of Augustus Pitou, Lawrence Barrett, William Seymour, Bella Pateman, and Blanche De Bar. Rose Eytinge tells in her "Memories" of the picturesque rostume she ordered for Fiordilisa, so rich, so elaborate as to be far better suited for a princess than for the daughter of a court jester. When Booth saw her decked in all this finery, he was much taken aback and told Miss Eytinge so; but ne was ever quick to note the sensitiveness of thers, being himself easily affected, and he caught he shadow of disappointment crossing the acress face. Immediately he changed his tone, and Miss Eytinge went "on" that evening fully bersuaded that the "mistake" was all right.

In December, 1905, E. S. Willard brought his toward of "The Fool's Revenge" to America, with Alice Lonnon as leading lady. He gave the present generation of theatregoers an opportunity of seeing a piece which, because of its theatric effectiveness, is rightly judged a famous play. Trederick Paulding appeared in the chief rôle on rebruary 17, 1879, at the New York Lyceum. The tast is one that might suit the powers of a Louis James or Robert Mantel, but unless it is vigorusly played, it had better not be given at all. It as in it the same qualities to be found in Pepe, he hunchback of Boker's "Francesca da Rimini"; or in the fool of Crawford's "In the Palace of the King," it possesses something of the humanity of Shakespeare's Touchstone. But above all, it hould be graced with a certain dignity that deends wholly on the acting.

These are the characteristics only partly grasped by Willard, and which Booth seems to have f

American actor. Such is the temper of Bertuclo's nature.

The personality of Tom Taylor is interesting.

Filon, the French critic, who has written of the
logish stage of the '50's and '60's as thoroughly

Taine treated English literature—Filon estihates our playwright in a witty and a truthful
hanner: "Briefs gave him his dinner, the drama
ave him his supper; his supper got to be the
hore substantial of the two." He was as active

Bernard Shaw, and as varied in his sympathies;

e was not as brilliant nor as much the propaandist. When he went to Cambridge, he gained.

If the honors worth gaining; he was active as a
hember of the Board of Health; he was reporter,
ne of the editors of Punch, an art critic, and a
hecial writer for the London Morning Chronicle
and Daily News. He wrote stories, poems, and
hecame an adequate biographer. He was critical,
hough anxious to go out of his way to aid everyne with a helpful word. Friends compared his

tr judgment with that of Ruskin. Whenever he
he sayed to act, he received warm applause. He
has always sure of election to the rare London
hocieties, whose membership comprised such
hames as Tennyson and Monckton Milnes. He
has thrown with all the leading men of the day,
having collaborated with some, eaten and drank
with others. There was Charles Kingsley, Robert
horowing, John Tenniel, George Du Maurier,
hickens, and Reade. He married a great musihin, a Yorkshire girl, who composed an overture
his "Joan of Arc." Unfortunately, as a dramhist, he wrote easily.

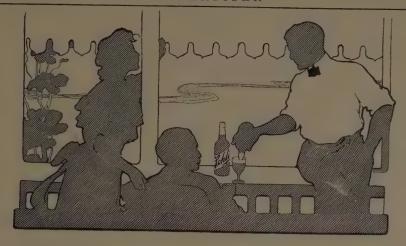
Montrose J. Moses.

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New Books Received

"Who's Who on the Stage 1908." Edited by alter Browne and E. DeRoy Koch. Illustrated. W. Dodge & Company, publishers, New York. "The Stage Door." By Charles Belmont Davis. ustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. ice \$1.50. New York. "Monologues." By Beatrice Herford. Illustratic Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. Price 25. New York.

Great Secret." By E. Phillips Oppen Little, Brown & Company, publishers. II d. Price \$1.50. New York.



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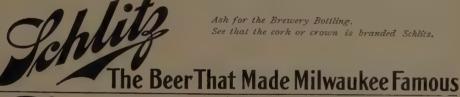
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Plays and Players

(Continued from page 147)

"Hen" Stubbs, James J. Morton; Morris Nosenstein, Bobby North; Casimir de Cliquot, Ignacio Martinetti; Jack Saunders, Melville Stewart; Hiram Spavin, Jonathan Keefe; Richard Niebelung, James B. Carson; Alec Smart, George McKay; Ratsy, John Cantwell; Violet Nearstar, May Hopkins; A Side-Show Man, Arthur Morison; A Bearded Lady, William Sissons; A Glass Eater, William Sadler; A Merry-Go-Round Man, Jim Kane; A Farmer, Vernon Milton; Another, Mr. Gibbs; Martha Scraggs, Mabel Hite; Mrs. Wheatly Bungalow, Dorothy Jardon; Samantha Spavin, Louise Carter; Jeanne Dauvray, Rita Perkins; Maggie, Mable Russell; A Fortune Teller, Edna Belmont; A Snake Charmer, Ethel Southeate.

Jardon: Samantha Spavin, Louise Carter: Jeanne Dauvray, Rita Perkins; Maggie, Mable Russell; A Fortune Teller, Edna Belmont; A Snake Charmer, Ethel Southgate.

Summer has come, the straw hat is again on Broadway and the musical show is back in town. Among the first of these productions that is frankly a "show" is "The Merry-go-round" at the New Circle Theatre. After a season of many problem plays and as many failures, it is a relief when a breezy opera blows in in "Two Balmy Breaths from Bohemia."

There is very little story and nothing that could legitimately be called plot in "The Merry-go-round", but who cares for plot anyway when the show girl has come back to her own? And it is right here that the opera scores. For several seasons the choruses of the musical shows have been looking like an afternoon-out of the Old Ladies' Home or a private exhibition of antiques. Now and then one found a pretty face that reminded him of the good old days or discovered a dancer who was still spry in her movements, but it was only one bright spot in a disappointing whole.

At "The Merry-go-round" the first row sat up and took notice; there had been a rejuvenation of the chorus. Ed. Pidgeon or George Marion or whoever had the rounding up has found them all, for they are all there, blonds and brunettes in their old-time loveliness. The designer is there, too, straight from Paris and the costumes in color, toning and design will bring delight to many a feminine heart who can "just see" herself in some of the creations. The seats are effective backgrounds for the kaleidoscopic changes.

Perhaps it is not complimentary to the company to talk dress and shop before we mention them, but no disrespect is meant. Mabel Hite as Martha Scraggs shows a versatility and talent that have only been suggested by her former performances. One can apply one of her own lines, a bit twisted, to her work with hearty sincerity, "The show was great and I was the whole show." She is almost the whole show here, only James Morton helps some and then ther

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MAJESTIC. "The Flower of the Ranch." Play with music in three acts. Produced April 20, with this cast:

Pete, Ike Oliver; "Shorty," Frederick Rogers; Sergeant McGinty, J. P. McSweeney; Cheyenne Charley, Frederick Knight; Skivers, Edward Hume; Toni Miguel, A. A. Klein; Judge Hopper, Wm. Betts; Bob Brandon, Severin De Deyn; "Beau" Masterson, Forrest Doolittle; Margaret Merron, Alma Youlin; Little Flower, Mabel Barrison; Jack Farnum, Joseph E. Howard; O'Kinahoke, Mart Lorenz; Dick Spaulding, John Todd; Timberline Ike, Earl Stanley; A Girl Ranger, Christina Swanson's Sweetheart, Miss Florence Townsend; A Product of the Golden West, La Petite Adelaide; Montana Bill, Fred'k Pickering.

Golden West, La Petite Adelaide; Montana Bill, Fred'k Pickering.

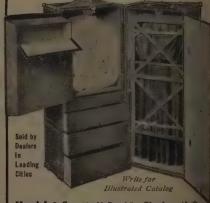
There is no end to the making of comic opera. It is a perpetual child's game. "The Flower of the Ranch" is not much worse than the best of its kind and not much better than the worst. No intelligent record of any of them can be made, for they have neither substance nor consistency. Novel costume, light and mechanical effects, stage business, evolutions and dances can be invented and patented. A dance in the dark, with firefly effects or a new kick have the authority of our national government back of them, by way of letters patent, and all and sundry are warned against their piracy. Comic opera is the antithesis of authorship, for an author has to do with ideas and not "effects." To write a real play or opera he must have one single idea of sufficient magnitude to furnish an action diversified by a succession of consistent incidents. It is useless, of course, to seriously combat any form of amusement that pleases the public, unless it is purposely vicious. That most of these comic operas have attractive qualities is indisputable, for otherwise they would not be played. They belong to stageland almost exclusively. If





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the action lags or the story is insufficient the chorus can be summoned, with a rush, from the wings or a specialty can be introduced. The dialogue may run like this: "Did you see him?" "Yes." "What did he say?" "He told me to go to the devil." "What then?" I came to you;" but this bit of recrudescence of the past is followed by a novel "effect."

"The Flower of the Ranch" is somewhat different from the usual comic opera in that it is melodramatic in its story. It is also a cowboy opera. We would not seriously undertake to criticise or give an account of any pieces of this kind; we can only wonder at the causes of their vitality. Certainly, personality has much to do with their success. It is not because she is the Flower of the Ranch that Miss Mabel Barrison is interesting, but because she is Miss Mabel Barrison. Her personal qualities and the use she puts them to are worth infinitely more than all the authorship in the piece. Need we say that there are such songs in it as Lulu, Oh, My Pretty Baby Lulu? Is Lulu a character in the piece? We think not, but, nevertheless, the pleasing melody of the song, with chorus, is convincing as to the actual existence of our Baby Lulu and her pulchritude. Perhaps the action of the piece did not call for a song and chorus, in which the comedian loomed large concerning The Pajama and the Nightie, but these things have to be in comic opera. If you like that sort of thing you like it, and many people leave their happy homes to see it.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. For the Home and Office.

Yankee Gir Pleases Czarina

Yankee Gir Pleases Czarina

"The Czarina is the loveliest creature I've ever seen, she's just perfect," said Miss Lucille Marcel, a New York girl, who has been singing to the Empress of Russia, to a correspondent of the New York World. "I was at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday, and I still feel so overwhelmed by the honor her Majesty did me that I hardly know how to speak of it.

"I had dinner with some of the court ladies before I saw the Czarina. It was quite an untimate affair. Just the Princess Orbelian, Princess Galitzin, who is mistress of the court; Countess Wyroubouff, and myself. After dinner we went to a small drawing room and at 9 o'clock Count Benckendorf, Chamberlain of the Court, announced that the Czarina was coming.

"Of course, we all rose, and when she enered made la grande reverence. She was juite simply dressed in a perfectly sweet tea town of pink chiffon with an enormous bow of diamonds on the corsage. She came to me at once, and gave me her hand—she very arely does that—and talked for about ten ninutes, asking me how I liked Russia. Then he sat down on the sofa and asked me to sing. "I never thought of the others for a moment, but I just stood there and sang for her lone. She smiled and thanked me after every long, and when I had finished the great air room 'La Tosca' she came over to the piano and said she must hear it over again. I repeated it, and then she asked me if I could lang 'Mignon' for her. Fortunately I had the nusic with me, and I sang the air she wanted. When I had finished it the Countess Wyroubouff got up and kissed me and said:

"Do you know, dear, there were tears in ser Majesty's eyes as you sang?"

"The Czarina listened for an hour and forty ninutes and then she talked to me so charmagly. I told her I was American, born in New York, that I had played at the Opéra Comique in Paris, and was going to sing at Grand Opera there next season. She eemed so interested and said:

"You have a lovely voice, and I hope you will come and sing to me again. I wish you very success, but I am q

All music is more or less dramatic, and so to march of music is towards the theatre. The mes of mere enjoyment of tone-combinations to past.—Herr Nikisch, interviewed.



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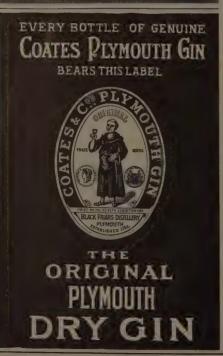
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Unpleasant Paris Play

M. Brieux, who gave the French stage such masterpieces as "La Robe Rouge," "Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont," and "Blanchette," says a Paris despatch to the New York Times, has just brought out a new play at the Comédie Française which many critics believe will not add to his fame. This is "Simone," a drama in three acts. There is no denying the fact that the piece is full of deep feeling and fine observation, but for all that it leaves an unpleasant impression in the mind of the spectator. It is cruel and dispiriting. The first act could not be better, but the following two acts are too inevitable to maintain a feeling of suspense.

Edouard de Sergeac and his wife were found one morning in their bedchamber, both victims of a shooting affray. He was in the last extremity, she was already dead. They were able to save the husband's life, but the bullet had shot away his memory. He recalled nothing of the tragedy and could not explain it. The judicial authorities sought in vain to solve the mystery. The De Sergeac family had always appeared happy and serene. Was it a crime or a suicide? No one knew.

and serene.

one knew.

The physician who cared for Edouard determines on one last effort to reach a solution. Skillfully he questions his patient. He recalls little details which immediately preceded the tragic night. Then Edouard begins to remember.

On the day preceding his wife's death he was out shooting with a friend of his. This friend was afterward found hanging by his neck, a suiside, for reasons unexplained. That evening Edouard recollects; he was called to Paris, and went away, leaving his friend at the château in the country. Edouard's wife accompanied him to the railroad station and left him there waiting for the train.

the train. But he did not take the train. He recalls now that he was seized with a sudden and terrible suspicion. What if his friend and his wife * **! At this juncture he utters a cry and falls into a fairly support the support of the support of

At this juncture he utters a cry and falls into a faint.

The physician revives him, and the patient confesses what followed afterward. When he found his suspicion realized he fired blindly at the couple, then turned the revolver against his own head and fired again. At this revelation, M. de Lorsy, father of his wife, leaps upon his son-in-law and attempts to strangle him. The two men are separated and the curtain falls on the wild gesticulation and piercing cries of the unhappy de Sergeac.

Fifteen years have elapsed. Edouard is now living on the south coast of France with his aged father and his young daughter, the sweet Simone, who has been brought up in complete ignorance of the tragic death of her mother. Simone reveres her mother's name, and, as any girl would do, often speaks of this parent whom she does not remember. The daughter is almost 20 now. She is in love and wants to marry the young professor, Michel Mignier. The professor is also deeply in love with her. In a charming scene, which is one of the bright points in this saddening creation, he proposes and is accepted. The professor her father.

It so happens, however, that M. Mignier, father of the young professor, demands an interview

father.
It so happens, however, that M. Mignier, father of the young professor, demands an interview with M. de Sergeac. He comes to break the engagement. Edouard demands an explanation. Mignier hesitates, but finally admits he has learned the secret of the death of Mme. de Sergeac, and is opposed with all his strength to the marriage of his son with the daughter of a murderer.

derer.

When Simone learns of the broken engagement When Simone learns of the broken engagement she submits her father to a terrible interrogation. The unhappy man falls on his knees and asks pardon, but refuses to answer. An old servant it is who tells the truth to the heart-broken girl. When she learns that her mother, the mother whom she has seen so often in her childhood dreams, was assassinated by her father, she is filled with horror. She wishes to flee. Edouard, completely broken and miserable, can say nothing. The girl has an impulse of pity. She hates him and yet she loves him. She doesn't know what to do.

It is her grandfather, M. de Lorsy, who gives her good and timely counsel. The old man has found out the whole truth of why his daughter met her death. Years have brought forgiveness and understanding. He teaches her to forgive her father and to soothe his grief with a filial kiss.

As for Michel Mignier, little he cares for tragedies with which he has nothing to do. He will marry her despite everything. And so the play ends happily after all—but weakly.



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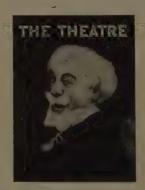
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Rochester.—Q.—Have you published pictures

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e you addresses.
A photograph of Gerhart Hauptmann may om Meyer Bros., 26 West 33d street. rille, and E. B., Cleveland.—We must dee addresses you request. is.—Q.—Do you expect to interview Elsie: may. A.—A photograph of Anna Held ed from Meyer Bros., 26 West 33d street. leld spend last summer in Europe? A.—one.

ngton, L. I.—Q.—How may I keep track I actors while on the road? A.—Through route lists in weekly dramatic publications. icago, III.—Q.—In what numbers have apoof Harry Woodruff and his company? to F. E. E., Louisville, above. Five scenes Harvard" appeared in April, 1906. Most ay in Chicago.

ntgomery.—We do not publish plays. See Boston.

It play in Chicago.

Montgomery.—We do not publish plays. See to Boston.

Jima.—Q.—Do you intend to interview Mme.

A.—We cannot say.

—Q.—Who is Mrs. Annie Yeamans who was m in "The Hurdy-Gurdy Girl?"? A.—She was the well-known American clown, Edward Yearore her marriage she was Annie Griffiths, born of Man. She first appeared on the stage in stralia, at a very young age. About 1865 she New York stage debut and afterwards became her impersonations of Irish women.

e.—Please inform me if Mrs. Annie Yeomans, in the Bowery Theatre about forty years ago on of Mrs. Annie Yeamans—or what has become —To out knowledge Mrs. Yeomans was wer Canada and first appeared on the stage in 1855 her husband, Thompson D. Yeomans, died, ars later she married Charles J. Edmonds and in the stage. We do not know if Mrs. Yeomans mg. Her last recorded appearance was at the heatre in "Humpty Dumpty" in 1868.

Z.—Q.—What are the plays in which Maude sacted? A.—A biography of Maude Adams, may be purchased from Meyer Bros., 26 West d street. Q.—In what will Harry Woodruff and tabrook be seen this season? A.—Harry Wood-ul starring in "Brown of Harvard." Howard recently a member of "Going Some," has just Europe.

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If asked to give advice to those who wish to ceed, I should say it is important to play in as de a range of parts as possible. One cannot ve too much experience, and it must be gained every possible direction.—Miss Fay Davis in 2 Manchester Courier.

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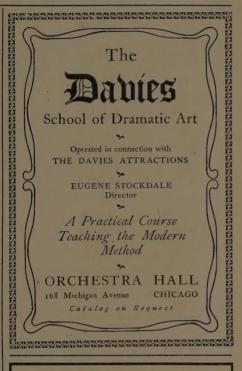
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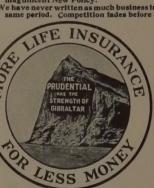
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De Witt Clinton Dramatics

The boys of the Dramatic Society of the DeW Clinton High School gave their annual perfor ance at Carnegie Lyceum on May 7th last. The I was Augustin Daly's comedy "A Night Off", a the affair was a success from every point of vice each member of the cast covering himself w glory. The weather could not well be worse,



DE WITT CLINTON BOYS

the theatre was crowded and the applause we vociferous. Among those who particularly dinguished themselves must be mentioned Thous C. Crawford who played Snap with the sland authority of a professional, Howard Crawho impersonated the heroine Nisbe to the land Clarence R. Lindner who played Babbell, we referee to the state of the

The complete cast was as follows:

Justinian Babbitt, Clarence R. Lindner; Hay Damask, Louis C. Whiton; Jack Mulberry, Sauel C. Darby, Jr.; Lord Mulberry, H. Virgins Leonard; Marcus Brutus Snap, Thomas G. Crafford: Prowl, John C. Hilder; John, Nichos Pinto; Mrs. Zantippa Babbitt, Clark H. Silvnail; Nisbe, Howard Craig; Angelica Damas, Charles Hoffman; Susan, John S. Peck.

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Fantasy of the Stage

The playwright who would summon fantasy the theatre has long odds against him. There something clumsy, almost brutal, about the dand glare and exposure of the stage, and fant) is a shy nymph who lurks in quiet, secret corn and is too shy to be dragged often into public Daily Mail, London.

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